

China 4567

OPPORTUNE
INVESTMENTS
IN
CHINA

Opportune



**WOMAN'S FOREIGN
MISSIONARY SOCIETY**

Opportune Investments in China

WOMEN'S EDITION

THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
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OPPORTUNE INVESTMENTS IN CHINA

Missionary effort in China is organized—as is successful missionary work in all lands—in the departments of medical, evangelistic, literary, and educational work. It is carried on with the purpose of giving every person in the Chinese empire a knowledge of the gospel as speedily as possible, of leading men and women to a personal union with Christ, of building them up in Christian character, and of creating as rapidly as possible a self-supporting native church.

The medical work is perhaps the best means for securing an entrance to a field; the publication of the Bible and tracts in the vernacular makes plain the way of salvation; and the educational and evangelistic work, besides winning converts and enriching the lives of the Chinese Christians, trains many converts for carrying forward the Christianization of the empire.

The work is established at centers, or stations, where the missionaries live; and from these bases the work is carried out over as large an area as possible with the aid of native workers located at substations. Thus from a single center an amazing number of people are reached among such dense populations as those of China, India, Japan, and Korea.

At these centers, or base-stations, after building a residence for the missionaries, there is often started a hospital for men or for women. These hospitals, with their dispensaries and in-patients, and with their country medical-evangelistic work, disarm prejudice, open doors, and win many for Christ. The medical missionaries follow the example of the Master, who went about doing good, and stand for the best Western civilization and practical Christianity. Schools for boys and for girls are also speedily established, sometimes in advance of the hospitals. These include colleges, biblical schools, and high schools at the mission centers, with a system of day schools throughout the region surrounding this missionary base, and boarding schools of intermediate and high school grade under native teachers at some of the substations. The boarding schools so far as possible

fill the place of both the Christian home and the public school as they are found in America, giving thorough training in the best things of life. They develop strong and intelligent native Christians, they are the source of the supply of efficient native workers, and altogether they are the right hand of power for the evangelistic work.

The term "evangelistic" does not clearly reflect the distinct work of the men who are here called evangelists. They indeed preach the gospel, but they are more like presiding elders than like the evangelists in the United States. But even the term "presiding elder" is too narrow. The missionary evangelist travels a wide district out from and beyond his station. He takes native Christians with him and soon establishes them in the work of the church, examines inquirers and candidates for baptism, decides upon the location of churches and the policies which are to be followed, preaches at the various stations, oversees the work of the native pastors—in short, is in general charge of the native churches, encouraging, advising, inspiring, administering, and carrying the work of the propagation of the gospel among as many people as possible. There is a presiding elder's district in India which includes 6,000,000 people, and there are districts in China each having within its bounds from 1,000,000 to as many as 20,000,000 people.

The literary work includes among many other activities the translation, publication, and distribution of Bibles and portions of the Bible. The translation of the Bible is made by representatives selected from all the missions at work in each foreign country, these missionaries being supported by their respective missions while rendering this special service. The printing of the Bible in all the various languages of the earth is done by the American Bible Society, and the British and Foreign Bible Society, which thus render an inestimable service in the task of evangelizing the world. Other literary work, including the translation of hymns, of tracts, of standard volumes, like Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, and the creation of original literature, including Christian periodicals, etc., is carried on by the various missions, usually in connection with some central publishing house.

Through these four avenues of approach, the 438,000,000

people of China are being reached and are being told of the Saviour, and a native church which shall endure through all time is being raised up.

But the millions of women counted in this vast number cannot be reached without the aid of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Chinese customs debar a woman from public places where the gospel is preached, and exclude from her home the man evangelist and teacher. Only a woman's hand can give to a Chinese woman the Bread of Life. Only a woman's touch can transform her home. Only a woman's medical skill can comfort, heal, and save her in illness and peril of death. In our West China Conference where the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society's work was interrupted for some time by unsettled conditions in the country, and where it is not yet up to the work of the Board of Foreign Missions, ninety per cent of our church members are men. There have been too few women sent to teach the wives and daughters. Even could we raise money enough to furnish missionaries for the full work of evangelization, it would be unwise to reach the people in that way because the native church would be left powerless. The system of training native workers lies at the basis of building up a self-supporting, self-propagating native church; and the Christian home, which only a woman can make, lies at the basis of a Christian nation. Native physicians, evangelists, teachers, Bible women, must be trained in our girls' schools, hospitals, and Bible training schools. Our medical missionaries treat thousands of cases every year. The women who come to the hospitals and dispensaries never leave without having heard of the Great Physician, the Healer of the soul. Christian teachers in our schools mold into strong womanhood many who become centers of light in Christian Chinese homes, or teachers, physicians, evangelists. The influence of woman in this newly awakened nation is a serious thought for the Christian woman of America. We have work in each of the five Conferences of our church. Every missionary is overtaxed to the breaking point. Three hospitals are now closed because of the lack of reënforcement. The breaking down, or necessary absence of a physician in most cases means the closing of the work, and this means the loss of a native

constituency that has been gathered through years of arduous labor, as for instance in one of these hospitals now closed (which fairly represents all), last year there were 185 in-patients, 5,936 dispensary, 236 out-patients in the city, 1,353 in the country. No medical or school work should be dependent upon one woman. The pressure is too great; the contingency of absence too perilous.

In all these phases of work, there is at the present time in China the greatest opportunity that the church has known in all its history. This is due to the awakening of the empire, the eagerness of the Chinese for Western civilization, and, as results, a willingness to hear and an eagerness to know the gospel.

The missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have a Missionaries' Home at each of the principal stations. It is not necessary, therefore, to build a new house for each woman missionary sent to China. It is well, also, to note that the amount given below as the cost of sending a new missionary to China includes outfit and salary for one year.

We have work in eight of the twenty-two provinces of China. These eight provinces contain 206,000,000 of the 438,000,000 people in the empire. But it must be remembered that we are by no means covering even these provinces in which we have work. In Shantung we have only a single presiding elder's district; in Szechuen our territory covers but one seventh of the whole province; in Hupeh we have native work but not a single missionary. So we are not attempting to reach all the people even in the provinces in which our Conferences are located. Methodism has five Conferences, or missions, in China—North China, Central China, West China, Foochow, and Hinghua.

In compiling the list given under the several Conferences below, great care has been given to finding out those most urgent. It therefore represents only those needs which are calling for immediate relief. In this great Centennial of Missions in China may the ever-loyal women of our own Methodist Episcopal Church rise up in their faith and give unto God their lives, their prayers, and their money, for the leading of China to the foot of the cross of Jesus Christ.

The following will give some idea of the extent, the conditions, and the needs of these Conferences:

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Location: Chihli and Shantung Provinces, Northern China. Latitude of Ohio.

Size: 124,000 square miles; as large as Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Population: 59,917,000.

Principal Stations: Peking, Tientsin, Changli, Taianfu.

Methodist Missionaries: 51, or one for 1,175,000 Chinese.

Members and Probationers: 5,251.

Conditions: Methodist work began here in 1869. The work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was opened in 1871, by Miss Mary Q. Porter (Mrs. Frank D. Gamewell) and Miss Maria Brown (Mrs. George R. Davis). This is the school where the requirements for entrance necessitated unbound feet. The work is now carried on in four stations. There are 16 missionaries of the Society, six of whom are physicians. Six are on home leave and four return home this year; two on home leave expect to return to China soon. Three boarding schools with 240 pupils, all but five from Christian homes; 14 day schools with an enrollment of 179, two thirds of whom are from Christian homes; four training schools with enrollment of 80; 12 Bible women visiting 127 villages; four hospitals, and five dispensaries filling 16,000 prescriptions annually, give some idea of the present conditions of the work. The headquarters of the work are located in the official center of the empire, and consequently are especially well adapted to influence the life of the empire. The church members passed through the fire of the Boxer persecution and were not found wanting. Methodism's only martyrs in 1900 were in this Conference. But the loss sustained by martyrdom has already been more than made up by new additions, and the faithfulness of the native Christians in the face of the bitter persecution has made a profound impression upon the non-Christian Chinese. The blood of the martyrs has again proved to be the seed of the church.

Special Needs: Expansion of the work of the Shantung District to form a Shantung Mission. This would extend our work southward and connect our North China Conference with our Central China Mission. The Shantung Province now has 38,000,000 people. It has rich coal and iron resources, and promises large manufacturing and mining development. The chief need is workers—workers for oversight of the district, workers for the schools, workers for the hospitals, workers native and foreign.

MISSIONARIES

For Evangelistic Work: Seven missionaries—one for Tientsin, two for Changli, two for Peking, and two for Taianfu (Shantung Province)—at \$1,100.....\$ 7,700

<i>For Educational Work:</i> Seven missionaries—one each for kindergarten work and girls' school, Taianfu; one each for kindergarten work and girls' school, Peking; one for Changli, and two for Tientsin, one of whom is to have charge of the girls' high school—at \$1,100.....		\$ 7,700
<i>For Medical Work:</i> Four medical missionaries—one for Changli, one for Peking, one for Taianfu, and one for Tientsin—at \$1,100		\$ 4,400
Three native nurses for Peking, at \$50.....		150

BUILDINGS

For Educational Work:

Payment of debt on girls' school at Peking.....	\$ 5,500
Building for girls' high school at Tientsin.....	5,000
Building for girls' school at Changli.....	5,000
Building for girls' school at Taianfu.....	10,000
Building for four day schools at Peking, at \$400.....	1,600
Building for country day school at Tientsin.....	400
Building for country day school at Taianfu.....	400

For more definite information write to your branch secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, or to Miss Elizabeth R. Bender, Room 611, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York city.

CENTRAL CHINA MISSION

Location: Provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Kiangsi, and Hupeh, in the Yangtze River Valley, Central China. Latitude of New Orleans.

Size: 234,300 square miles; almost as large as all New England, New York, and New Jersey.

Population: 99,462,000, or more than that of the United States.

Principal Stations: Nanking, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Chinkiang, Nanchang.

Methodist Missionaries: 54, or one for each 1,842,000 Chinese.

Members and Probationers: 2,087.

Conditions: Wonderful for situation. Here is the finest of farming land, the valley of the Yangtze, the most densely populated of the valleys of the earth; and on the line of commerce of the entire central part of the empire. Among its cities are Nanking, the old capital of the empire, and Nanchang, the last of seven cities in China, each of a million or more inhabitants, to be occupied by missionaries. There are more people within the bounds of the mission than are in the whole United States. This region has received enlightenment through the march of trade in the Yangtze Valley, and is now ready for the gospel. The work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in this mission was begun by Miss Gertrude Howe and Dr. Lucy Hoag, in 1874. Now there are four boarding schools with an enrollment of at least three hundred, one half of whom are from

Christian homes and pay more than \$1,000 toward their support; eight day schools with 175 pupils; two training schools where women receive instruction; 14 Bible women who teach in 18 villages; two hospitals and three dispensaries which reach 28,000 women. Although this shows a remarkable growth and development it is but the beginning compared with what remains to be done.

Special Needs: This is a great field wholly undermanned. Evangelists are greatly needed for manning the large districts. Indeed, the field should be divided into two Conferences and the number of workers doubled.

MISSIONARIES

<i>For Evangelistic Work:</i> Sixteen missionaries—one each for Chinkiang, Kiukiang, Kungling, Nanking, Wuhu, Yangchow, two for Nanchang, two for Kiangsi Province, one for country work at Nanking, and one city evangelist each for Chinkiang, Kiukiang, Nanchang, Nanking, and Wuhu—at \$1,100	\$17,600
<i>For Educational Work:</i> Seven missionaries—one for Chinkiang, and two each for Kiukiang, Nanchang, and Nanking—at \$1,100	\$ 7,700
<i>For Medical Work:</i> Three medical missionaries—one physician each for Kiukiang and Nanchang, and a trained nurse for Chinkiang—at \$1,100.....	\$ 3,300
Two native nurses at Chinkiang, at \$50.....	100
Two native hospital assistants—one at Kiukiang and one at Nanchang—at \$75.....	150

BUILDINGS AND LAND

<i>For Educational Work:</i>	
Repairs to Missionaries' Home at Nanking.....	\$ 500
"Anna Stone Memorial," home for doctor, at Kiukiang.....	3,000
Woman's training school building, "Ellin J. Knowles Memorial"	3,000
Orphanage at Kiukiang.....	2,000
Land for girls' school at Kiukiang.....	1,500
Addition to Woman's Bible Training School at Nanking....	1,500
Two day school buildings at Wuhu, at \$400.....	800
Two day school buildings at Chinkiang, at \$400.....	800
Four day school buildings at Nanking, at \$400.....	1,600
Four day school buildings at Nanchang, at \$400.....	1,600
Four day school buildings at Kiukiang, at \$400.....	1,600
<i>For Medical Work:</i>	
Enlargement of "Letitia Mason Quine Memorial Hospital" at Chinkiang	\$ 5,000

Enlargement of "Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Memorial Hospital" at Kiukiang.....	\$ 3,000
Cripples' Cottage in the hills of Kiukiang.....	1,000
New hospital and dispensary at Nanchang.....	10,000

For more definite information write to your branch secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, or to Miss Elizabeth R. Bender, Room 611, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York city.

WEST CHINA MISSION

Location: Szechuen Province, West China. Eighteen hundred miles, or forty days' journey from Shanghai.

Size: 218,480 square miles; about as large as the states of California and Washington.

Population: 68,725,000.

Principal Stations: Chungking, Chentu, Suiling, Tsicheo.

Methodist Missionaries: 30, or one for every 2,290,830 Chinese.

Members and Probationers: 2,648.

Conditions: Woman's work in the youngest of our missions in China—begun in 1882—was discontinued in 1885 because of a riot, and reopened in 1894. It occupies the Chentu Plain—the garden spot of China, and in some measure, of the world. Little's Far East says that the Chentu Plain sustains a denser population than any equal territory on earth, except perhaps the county in which London is located. But agriculture alone maintains the population of the Chentu Plain, while the population of London is sustained by trade and manufacturing. The missionaries of our church were the first in the field, and thus were able to select this most fertile part of the province for their location. Other missions have yielded this field to Methodism. She thus has but one seventh of the territory of the province and about one third of its 68,000,000 people. The increase in membership has averaged 29 per cent during the last two years—two girls' schools with 69 pupils; two day schools with 34 pupils; a hospital that ministers to 5,000 patients, and evangelistic work opening up on every hand. The problem here is that of holding the territory we already have. Other societies have sent 30 workers into Szechuen in the past year. The Canadian Methodists have just sent 22 new recruits. The other societies now have two or three times as many missionaries in proportion to their populations as we have. Methodism must either increase her number of missionaries or else yield to others territory which she has been cultivating for twenty-five years.

MISSIONARIES

For Evangelistic Work: Five missionaries—one each for Chentu, Suiling, Tsicheo, and two for Chungking—at \$1,100.....\$ 5,500

For Educational Work: One missionary—a school principal at Chentu\$ 1,100

For Medical Work: Three medical missionaries—one physician each for Chungking and Tsicheo, and a superintendent for Chungking Hospital—at \$1,100.....\$ 3,300

BUILDINGS AND LAND

For Educational Work:

Land and building for girls' boarding school at Chentu.....\$10,000

Building for day school at Suiling..... 400

For Medical Work:

Addition to "Gamble Memorial Hospital" at Chunking.....\$ 1,500

New hospital building at Tsicheo..... 5,000

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FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Location: Northern part of Fukien Province, Southeastern China. Latitude of Cuba.

Size: 29,000 square miles; larger than New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

Population: 18,000,000.

Principal Stations: Foochow, Kucheng, Ngucheng, Mingchiang, Yenping.

Methodist Missionaries: 49, or one for every 369,000 Chinese.

Members and Probationers: 12,775.

Conditions: The beginning of Methodist work in China was the work started in this province in 1847, and almost half of our present membership in China is in this Conference. The first Methodist girls' boarding school was opened in Foochow, in 1859, by the Misses Woolston, sent out by the Ladies' China Missionary Society. They were adopted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in 1871. The work has spread from Foochow to every district in the Conference. Twenty-five missionaries, directing 104 day schools with 1,300 pupils; 100 Bible women, reaching 53,000 women in homes; four Romanized (Roman alphabet used in teaching) schools, training 90 women; six training schools for women with 130 in attendance; seven boarding schools with enrollment of 500; orphanage; four hospitals treating 30,000 patients and giving out 43,000 prescriptions in a single year indicate the growth during these years. What is being accomplished could be multiplied many times with more missionaries and a larger amount of money. The first duty here is that of caring adequately for a field where the seed has been successfully sown and the harvest is ready for reaping.

Special Needs: Expansion westward to join the Central China Mission, and large reinforcement of the present staff of workers. The

chief need of the Foochow Conference is for workers, for there are by far too few missionaries to care for the work opened and to reap the harvest now ready.

MISSIONARIES

<i>For Evangelistic Work:</i> Seven missionaries—one each for Foochow, Kucheng, Ngucheng, Mingchiang, and Yenping, and one each for Kude District and North Yenping District—at \$1,100	\$ 7,700
<i>For Educational Work:</i> Four missionaries—one for industrial school, one for girls' boarding school, one for kindergarten work, Foochow; and one for girls' school at Kucheng—at \$1,100	\$ 4,400
<i>For Medical Work:</i> One medical missionary—a physician for Liangau Hospital at Foochow.....	\$ 1,100
Native doctor for Haitang District.....	150
Native doctor's assistant for "Woolston Memorial Hospital" ..	50

BUILDINGS AND LAND

<i>For Educational Work:</i>	
Building for women's college at Foochow.....	\$25,000
"Mary E. Crook Memorial Orphanage," enlargement.....	3,500
Land next to women's school at Foochow, now occupied by police station	1,000
Building for "Romanized school" at Foochow.....	1,500
Training school for Bible women at Yenping.....	3,000
Bible training school, Mingchiang District.....	3,500
Equipment and last payment on girls' boarding school at Haitang	1,200
<i>For Medical Work:</i>	
Addition to Liangau Hospital at Foochow, operating room and surgical ward.....	\$ 5,000
Furnishings for new hospital at Ngucheng.....	500

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HINGHUA CONFERENCE

Location: Southern part of Fukien Province, Southeastern China. Latitude of Cuba.

Size: 18,000 square miles; almost as large as Maryland and New Jersey.

Population: 5,000,000.

Principal Stations: Hinghua, Singiu, Dehhua, Ingchung, and Duacheng.

Methodist Missionaries: 22, or one for every 227,000 Chinese.

Members and Probationers: 4,515.

Conditions: Methodist work here began in 1864. The first missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society began her work in 1896. This is the smallest Annual Conference in China, giving the best illustration of intensive cultivation, there being more missionaries here in proportion to population than in any other mission, although still only one for each 227,000. Accordingly, the results are among the most satisfactory. The same ratio of gains to population in all the Conferences would give 686,000 members to our church in China. The native churches are practically self-supporting, averaging fifty cents per member for local support, and an equal amount for a Home Missionary Society Fund which aids needy neighboring churches. There are 44 Bible women visiting 15,000 families, thus reaching 55,000 people; 21 day schools with 300 pupils; three boarding schools with 155 pupils; three Bible training schools where 80 women are taught, and one hospital, opened in 1905, which is already manifesting its usefulness. The Bubonic plague is severe here.

Special Needs: Expansion northwest to join the Central China Mission. The Hinghua Conference is in the same province as the Foochow Conference, and the need for workers is similar—workers to guide institutions already opened, and to reap harvests already sown, as well as to expand the work.

MISSIONARIES

<i>For Evangelistic Work:</i> Four missionaries—one for Dehhua, one for Singiu, one for Hinghua, and a district worker—at \$1,100...	\$ 4,400
<i>For Educational Work:</i> Three missionaries—one for Singiu and two for Hinghua—at \$1,100.....	\$ 3,300
<i>For Medical Work:</i> One medical missionary—a physician for Hinghua	\$ 1,100

BUILDINGS AND LAND

<i>For Educational Work:</i>	
Enlarging Missionaries' Home and Boarding School Compound at Hinghua.....	\$ 1,500
<i>For Medical Work:</i>	
Widows' Home at Hinghua.....	\$ 2,000

SCHOLARSHIPS

Many of the Chinese girls come from families who are too poor to support them in our schools. These girls have to be supported by scholarships. The girls' schools train the young women who become our Bible readers, native nurses, and doctors' assistants, and from our graduates many of our native pastors and laymen take their helpmates in the Master's service. Annual scholarships, keeping girls in school for a year, are needed at the following rates:

Foochow Conference:

3 scholarships for training medical assistants—at \$40.....\$	120
8 scholarships for training Bible women—at \$20.....	160
15 day schools—at \$30.....	450
Running expenses for deaf-mute school at Kucheng.....	100

Hinghua Conference:

5 scholarships in Isabel Hart Girls' School at Singiu—at \$20..\$	100
5 scholarships for training Bible women at Hinghua—at \$25..	125

North China Conference:

20 scholarships—at \$30.....\$	600
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Central China Mission:

30 boarding school scholarships for Nanchang—at \$30.....\$	900
2 native day school teachers and supplies—one each for Nanchang and Kiukiang—at \$75.....	150
5 day schools for Kiukiang and Nanchang—at \$30.....	150
A system of day schools in each of the Chinkiang, Nanking, Kiukiang, South Kiangsi, and Wuhu Districts—at \$500..	2,500

West China Mission:

15 boarding school scholarships for Chentu—at \$25.....\$	375
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OVER INTO MACEDONIA

We have already indicated the need of expansion of the Foochow and Hinghua Conferences westward, to join the Central China, and of the North China Conference southward by the creation of the Shantung District into the Shantung Mission, or Conference. This will not mean entering any new provinces, but simply extending the work in the provinces in which we already have missionaries. If, however, Methodism is to do her full share in evangelizing China, work should be opened in other provinces. Of these, the most inviting fields seem to be in Manchuria and Shansi.

MANCHURIA has become famous as the battleground of the Japanese and the Russians. Since the war it has been divided into the three provinces of Fengtien, Heilungkiang, and Kirin, by the Chinese government, and these have been incorporated as integral parts of the Chinese empire. The population of Manchuria has risen in the last twenty-five years from 7,500,000 to the present population of 22,000,000. The soil is a black, rich loam,

and very fertile; the climate is that of Iowa, Minnesota, and Southern Canada. Through the opening up of natural resources by the railway the country is more prosperous today than ever before. There are also splendid mines of coal and iron. Great development is awaiting Manchuria, and the population probably will reach 100,000,000 before the close of the century. There are only two mission boards at work in Manchuria, neither of them American. We already have Christians and preaching stations north of the Great Wall, and need only to follow the railroad to extend our work in that territory. In this case alone, in all China, because of lack of funds, we have allowed the railroad to precede us.

SHANSI is the province located immediately west of the province of Chihli, and has an area of 81,000 square miles and a population of 12,200,000. According to Baron Richtofen's three-volume report to the German government, it has the finest coal and iron deposits in the world. This report startled European nations, and was one of the causes leading to the attempt on the part of foreign powers to seize territory and thus divide China. This was prevented largely by Secretary Hay and the United States. Richtofen says that there is enough coal in Shansi to supply the world for several thousand years. This report concerning the richness of mineral resources was confirmed by the second German Commission in 1897-8. Railroads are being built into these fields, and the day of mining is at hand. The coal-bearing strata have been heaved up so that coal can be mined by level tunneling, instead of by sinking shafts. The coal lies three thousand feet above the Pacific, so that with suitable railroads gravity will bring the coal to the ocean ports. There is an abundance of Chinese labor for mining. In a few years Shansi will be the Pittsburg, West Virginia, and Birmingham region of Asia. Very little missionary work is being done in this rich province.

These new fields offer splendid opportunities for expansion.

TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS

1. Special leaflets on medical, educational, and evangelistic work can be obtained free of charge by writing to Miss Elizabeth R. Bender, Secretary of the General Office, Woman's Foreign

Missionary Society, Room 611, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York city. These are illustrated, and show the special work done in each of these departments.

2. Persons wishing information beyond that contained in the leaflets concerning any need mentioned above, should write to Miss Elizabeth R. Bender, and receive a personal letter giving full details.

3. Persons hesitating between two or three investments, should write to Miss Bender, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York city, for information. When necessary, these letters will be forwarded to the branch secretaries for fuller counsel and advice.

4. Undesignated gifts will be placed where in the judgment of the Finance Committee they are most needed, and a report will be made to the donor.

5. If it is preferred to aid work in any one Conference, or under a particular missionary, permission should be given in case the need in question has already been met, to apply your contribution to the next greatest need and report to you. Send all gifts to the branch treasurers, or to Mrs. J. M. Cornell, treasurer, 601 West 26th Street, New York city, marking them "*Special Gifts for China.*"

